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## AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M.  
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.OLYMPIC THEATRE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee, 2 P. M.

THE KERRY GOW, at 8 P. M. Matinee, 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.  
PIONEERS, at 8 P. M.CHATEAU VARIETIES.  
at 8 P. M. Matinee, 2 P. M.THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.  
JACK SHEPHERD, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE DOGS, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

THE YOKES FAMILY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.

at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

PIGUE, at 8 P. M. Divorce matinee at 2 P. M. Fanny  
Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. Florence. Matinee  
at 1:30 P. M.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities  
are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy  
and warmer.During the summer months the HERALD will  
be sent to subscribers in the country at the rate  
of twenty-five cents per week, free of postage.NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For  
prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD  
by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to  
this office. Postage free.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Although dull  
the stock market was at times feverish.  
Prices were firm. Gold declined from  
112-1/4 to 112 and closed weak. Money on  
call loaned at 2-1/2 and 2 per cent. Govern-  
ment bonds were less active and railway  
bonds generally firm.THE PUNISHMENT OF EXPULSION from the  
Reform Club of London has been visited on  
two prominent English liberals for support-  
ing the Tory government. This is party dis-  
cipline with a vengeance.THE FIRST SHOT.—The first election shot  
against Hayes is that he took the back pay.  
This is a picket shot. After the Fourth we  
shall have things livelier. It will be a dull  
canvass if Hayes and Wheeler are not ac-  
cused of highway robbery before October.POLICE BRUTALITIES are becoming so  
alarmingly frequent that our citizens will  
soon come to regard the patrolman as a  
savage, instead of a protection, unless the  
Police Commissioners interfere. As long as  
positions on the force are made rewards for  
political service this disgraceful state of  
affairs will continue.AN INDIAN RUBBER TICKET.—The republi-  
cans have nominated an indiarubber ticket  
and platform. They suit everybody—  
from Soft Money Kelley to Hard Money  
Woodford, from Protection Casey to Free  
Trade Opdyke, from George William Curtis  
to Boss Shepherd. It is wonderful how a party  
will enjoy porridge and milk when it can  
find nothing better.THE MARKED DEPRECIATION IN THE VALUE  
OF SILVER is causing uneasiness and con-  
siderable discussion in England, and yet the  
decline is steadily progressing. The Bank  
of England has a plethora of bullion in the  
vaults, which must necessarily depress the  
market. The subject of the low value of  
silver is one that should enlist the attention  
of our national financiers.MORE WATCHFULNESS is needed at our city  
hospitals over patients liable to fits of  
delirium. A woman under treatment at the  
Centre Street Hospital attempted to reach  
the street from a high window during the  
absence of her attendant, and is now dying  
from the effects of a terrible fall on the  
pavement. The danger of a similar calamity  
might be obviated by a few iron bars placed  
across the windows and by proper vigilance  
on the part of the nurses.NEWPORT CONTINUES to be the favorite  
summer resort this year, and we  
publish in to-day's HERALD a long list of  
visitors already settled down there for the  
season. Everything that can contribute to  
the enjoyment of summer life at Newport  
will be secured to the visitors, and we learn  
that outdoor sports, such as polo, pigeon  
shooting, rifle matches, coaching and other  
equally enjoyable and exciting amusements,  
will form a part of the grand programme for  
the coming season.THE CENTENNIAL RIFLE MATCH.—The  
correspondent, "Creedmore," who furnishes  
some interesting comparisons between the  
practice shooting of the American and Irish  
rifle-men in their competitions for the re-  
spective teams, must remember that the  
Irishmen have not concluded their shooting  
for the selection of a team, and that, except  
for an approximation, no comparison is  
absolutely reliable where the shooting to be  
compared does not come off at the same  
time and place, or under conditions precisely  
similar. Hence it looks a little cruel to  
place the Irish and American percentages  
side by side. The HERALD has avoided this,  
merely stating that the average of our rifle-  
men was slightly higher than anything we  
had heard of from the other side of the  
Atlantic. Apart from the question of taste,  
it is safer for our rifle-men to contain their  
jubilation until the match is over, when we  
shall be glad of the opportunity to join their  
shout of victory.

## The Two-thirds Rule.

According to present appearances the  
greatest obstacle to the success of Governor  
Tilden at St. Louis will be the two-thirds  
rule. He will enter the Convention with  
about the same relative strength that Mr.  
Blaine had at Cincinnati; but Mr. Blaine  
would have been nominated if he could have  
obtained a majority of the votes, whereas  
Governor Tilden cannot succeed with the whole  
number, unless the rule should be discarded.  
It is quite possible that a demonstration may  
be made against it, but the success of such  
an attempt is more than doubtful. If Gov-  
ernor Tilden were absolutely sure of a  
majority on the first ballot it might be  
a safe experiment, for a simple  
majority is all that is necessary to set aside  
the two-thirds rule. But it is not expected  
that Tilden will start with a majority, and it  
cannot be known what his exact strength is  
until after a ballot. If an attempt should  
be made to dispense with the rule the vote  
on that question would be regarded as a test  
of Tilden's strength, and as some of his sin-  
cere supporters might vote for the rule, and  
all his hollow supporters would be pretty  
sure to do so, his opponents would gain a  
triumph at the outset, which would impair  
his prestige. It is for his interest to appear  
as strong as possible in the first test, and it  
would be fatal to make that test in the pre-  
liminary proceedings unless the result were  
known beforehand to be beyond doubt or  
question. We incline to think that his  
friends will regard it as an experiment too  
hazardous to be made. Even a majority of  
the New York delegation might be found  
voting to sustain the rule; and every such  
vote, however intended, would be construed  
as hostile to Tilden. A proposal to repeal  
the rule is quite as likely to be instigated by  
his enemies as his friends, in order to bring  
his strength to this insidious test and dam-  
age him before the balloting begins.

The first thing every Convention does  
after electing its officers is to adopt the rules  
which are to govern its proceedings. This  
is always done by a simple majority, so  
that the friends of any candidate who  
has a firm and perfectly assured major-  
ity may easily vote down the two-  
thirds rule. It may be said that this  
did not prove to be the case in 1844,  
when Mr. Van Buren entered the Conven-  
tion with a clear majority of pledged dele-  
gates; but the reply is that many of them  
were glad of an opportunity to violate their  
pledge in substance while keeping it in  
form. After the fatal letter on the annexa-  
tion of Texas, which he was entrapped into  
writing, many of the delegates who had been  
chosen to support him desired his defeat,  
and support of the two-thirds rule was a  
convenient method of enabling them to vote  
for Van Buren, as they had been instructed,  
without incurring any danger of his nomina-  
tion. In the same manner, if any of the  
professed Tilden delegates at St. Louis  
are willing to see him defeated their sup-  
port of the two-thirds rule would enable  
them to desert in reality while keeping faith  
in appearance. As his supporters cannot  
know at the outset how much secret disaf-  
fection there may be in their own ranks  
they are not likely to force the matter to a  
test in advance of the first ballot. An  
attempt to get rid of the rule in his interest  
would be interpreted as a symptom of weak-  
ness and a confession that he could not be  
nominated in accordance with established  
party usage, and a failure of the attempt  
would be proclaimed by his opponents as  
the destruction of his chances. It seems  
more probable, therefore, that the two-thirds  
rule will be readopted without serious oppo-  
sition.

The most common argument against the  
two-thirds rule is that it was a cunning  
device of Southern politicians for defeating  
a Northern candidate who was not sub-  
servient to their policy. Even if this were  
accurate in point of fact it would be a ma-  
lignant line of argument to be taken up  
by Governor Tilden's friends at St. Louis.  
It is their cue to court the Southern dele-  
gates. They cannot afford to rake up old  
grievances by dwelling upon that part of  
the history of the two-thirds rule. Besides,  
while it is true enough that the Southern  
politicians worked the two-thirds rule as an  
engine for defeating Van Buren, it is also  
true that it was even then the ordinary  
usage of democratic national conventions.

The statement we are about to make will  
strike many people as strange, but it is  
nevertheless strictly accurate—namely, that  
in the whole history of democratic national  
conventions, from first to last, there has  
never been a single ballot for candidates ex-  
cept under the two-thirds rule. We make  
this broad statement after a fresh examina-  
tion of the records, and certify that it is true  
without exception. The ordinary popular  
impression is that the two-thirds rule was  
invented by the South in 1844 for the pur-  
pose of killing off Mr. Van Buren. Among a  
more intelligent class the impression is that,  
although the rule was of earlier origin, it  
had fallen into disuse, and was revived for  
the same purpose for which most people think  
it was invented. There is a color of truth  
in this, because it is correct to say as a mere  
naked fact that the Convention of 1840 did  
not adopt the two-thirds rule. But why?  
For the very sufficient reason that no ballots  
were taken in the Convention of that year,  
and there was, consequently, no place for a  
rule regulating the result of ballots. In 1840  
Mr. Van Buren was the unanimous choice of  
the party for re-election. Having no com-  
petitors there was no need of a ballot; he  
was nominated by a resolution which was  
offered in the Convention and unanimously  
adopted. Another resolution was at the  
same time offered and adopted declaring  
that the Convention would make no nomi-  
nation for Vice President, but "leave the  
decision to their democratic fellow citizens in  
the several States, trusting that before  
the election shall take place their  
opinions shall become so concentrated  
as to secure the choice of a Vice  
President by the electoral colleges." The  
state of the case was that while the dem-  
ocratic party in all the States had nominated  
Mr. Van Buren for President, there were so  
many nominations for the second place that  
the Convention thought it inexpedient to  
alienate any of the supporters of Van Buren  
by making a selection from among so many  
jealous rivals. For the reason that no ballot

was taken, or meant to be taken, there was  
no rule regulating the result of ballots—  
neither the two-thirds rule, nor the majority  
rule, nor any rule whatever. It is therefore  
strictly and incontestably true that no bal-  
lot was ever taken in any democratic  
national convention except under the  
two-thirds rule. In all national conventions  
of the party previous to 1840, and in all con-  
ventions subsequent to 1840, the two-thirds  
rule has been in force, and no rule of any  
kind was adopted in that year because there  
was no balloting for candidates. This uni-  
form usage of the party since it began to  
hold national conventions in 1831 is not  
likely to be broken at St. Louis in favor of  
any candidate.

Usage apart, there is a great deal to be  
said against the rule and some things in its  
favor. It was very ably discussed in the  
Convention of 1844 in a long and impos-  
sioned debate, the weight of argument being  
against the rule but the preponderance of  
votes in its favor. It was denounced by Mr.  
Van Buren's friends as undemocratic, as  
enabling the minority to defeat the choice  
of the majority, and as subversive of the  
only reasonable principle on which a  
body of assembled men can transact busi-  
ness together. On the other side the speak-  
ers made a great flourish about the estab-  
lished usages of the party, and appealed  
more to the prejudices than the reason of  
the Convention. The only real argument  
for the rule in that inflammatory debate was  
founded on a recognition of the majority  
principle. It was asserted that without  
some such precaution a minority of the  
party might select its candidates and thrust  
them on the acceptance of the majority. The  
States where the party has no strength have  
just as many votes in the Convention as if  
they could aid the election, and without the  
two-thirds rule the representatives of a mi-  
nority of the party might choose the candi-  
dates. If each State was represented in the  
Convention in proportion to its party  
strength, and the delegates voted *per capita*,  
without any unit rule to conscript the mi-  
nority of particular delegations, the two-  
thirds rule would have no defence beyond  
mere usage; but so long as the unit rule is  
permitted, and the delegates are not ap-  
portioned according to the number of dem-  
ocratic voters in the States sending them,  
there is a great deal of force in the argu-  
ment that the two-thirds rule is necessary to  
prevent a minority of the party from selecting  
its candidates.

## The Extradition Question.

"A Fenian" correspondent in the HERALD  
of yesterday thinks that General Grant  
should make the course of the English gov-  
ernment on the Extradition Treaty an act  
of war, and should send for O'Donovan Ros-  
sa to counsel him as to the best way of fight-  
ing England. When we last heard of  
O'Donovan Rosca he was lecturing to the  
Californians and striving to raise a "skir-  
mishing fund" from the chambermaids. This  
is much more practical work than  
fighting England. The extradition question  
is most important to our country, as well as  
to England. Extradition between civilized  
countries is one of the strongest bonds of  
society and order. No question is more  
easily determined. If an American mur-  
derer escapes to England we want him home  
to be hanged. If we have an English murder-  
er we are only too anxious to have him go home.  
Neither of the nations wishes to violate the  
right of asylum. There is no civilized  
country that would think of asking for the  
return of a political prisoner upon another  
charge. If, for instance, we had asked the  
extradition of Jefferson Davis on some  
technical charge of crime, and had tried him  
for treason, it would have been an outrage,  
an act of perfidy, that would have dis-  
honored us in every nation. Such a thing  
was never possible, certainly, between two  
countries like England and America.

The Extradition Treaty falls through the  
over-sensitiveness of Mr. Cross, the English  
Home Secretary. It was Mr. Cross who be-  
came alarmed lest the Americans might try  
Lawrence for an offence other than that for  
which he was extradited. And although the  
American government did not do so—al-  
though the President expressly forbade any  
such trial, in deference to the English  
sensitiveness on the subject—Mr. Cross, in  
the case of Winslow, refused to issue his  
warrant until the American government gave  
a guarantee which was not required by the  
treaty. Of course no self-respecting govern-  
ment could do this, and the treaty fell.

The English are right in their resolution  
to protect the sanctity of asylum. No one  
will censure a free nation for loyalty to its  
flag and the hospitalities of the flag. But  
we do not see that the right of asylum be-  
tween countries like England and America  
needs a treaty for its protection. It is a part  
of the common law of civilization. For the  
English to assume that we intended any  
violation of it was a grave error and a want  
of statesmanship on the part of Mr. Cross  
and Lord Derby. Mr. Fish is right in his  
refusal to amend a treaty under a menace,  
and especially in resisting the pretensions  
of Great Britain to make a solemn treaty to-  
day and to annul it to-morrow by an act of  
Parliament. So there is right and wrong on  
both sides, and especially on the side of  
America. The true way is for Mr. Fish and  
Sir Edward Thornton to sit down after a  
good dinner, talk the whole subject over  
from the beginning, and arrange a treaty  
that will satisfy every one but the thieves  
and murderers, who rejoice in the destruc-  
tion of extradition. As to O'Donovan Rosca,  
his services may be declined with thanks.  
The "skirmishing fund" will keep him busy.

THE ANTI-CHINESE PARTY on the Pacific  
slope will doubtless redouble their efforts to  
stay the tide of cheap labor from the  
"Flowery Land" when they learn that Wah  
Lung, a *blanchisseur*, residing in East Broad-  
way, New York, has clubbed two Bowery  
roughs who insulted him at his wash-tub.  
The spirit of resistance aroused in Wah  
Lung is reprehensible enough without his  
daring to use a club for the redress of his  
wrongs. That instrument of authority and  
discipline is properly monopolized by "the  
finest police in the world" in their skull frac-  
turing exercise among women and children  
of this city, and we hope Mr. Wah Lung will  
be content with his victory and not aspire  
to a position on the force.

## The Battle in the Big Horn Country.

The first regular battle between the  
United States forces and the hostile Sioux  
has resulted in what looks very like a defeat  
of the soldiers. The graphic despatch from  
the HERALD correspondent accompanying the  
expedition, and who witnessed the fight, will  
be found elsewhere. From it we learn that  
after a rapid march from his supply  
camp on Goose Creek General Crook, with  
one thousand three hundred mounted men  
and two hundred and fifty friendly Indians,  
came upon a force of Sioux warriors two  
thousand five hundred strong, under the  
command of Sitting Bull, near the head  
waters of Rosebud Creek, a tributary of the  
Yellowstone River. The attack was begun  
by the Sioux, who rolled back the In-  
dian scouts on the main body. We  
judge that the friendly Crows and  
Snakes precipitated the fight before  
the troops could take position, in their haste  
to attack their traditional foes, the Sioux.  
The latter, who appear to have acted bravely,  
and to have been superbly handled, soon  
repulsed this Indian rush, and then took up  
commanding positions on the lower ridges  
above Rosebud Creek, from which they were  
dislodged only at great exposure to the troops,  
and retreated only to take up better positions  
on the higher ridges. In thus driving the  
Indians the troops had become dangerously  
separated and in danger of having their flanks  
turned, necessitating a reconcentration in  
face of a galling fire. The strenuous effort  
made by the Sioux to prevent this junction  
of the separated forces shows that their  
leader thoroughly understands the art of  
mountain warfare; and, although his war-  
riors were finally dislodged from their highest  
points, the absence of pursuit, and the fact  
that his prompt attack on the column saved  
the great Sioux village, proclaim him the vic-  
tor. That he was able to cope successfully with  
such a force of regular troops backed by In-  
dian allies and to march off free to choose his  
next battle ground marks out Sitting Bull  
as a formidable foe. There is no necessity  
to lay blame at present upon General Crook,  
whose decision not to pursue the Sioux into a  
dangerous country was probably the best  
under the circumstances. Whether he blun-  
dered in the fight we do not presume to say  
until he has been heard from at length.

While Crook's forces have been practi-  
cally brought to a standstill for three weeks  
at least, he having returned to his head-  
quarters on Goose Creek, and while Sitting  
Bull is free to move his village off where it  
may take two months to find him, we must  
revert to the other two bodies of troops  
moving against him under General Gibbons  
and General Terry. It has been re-  
ported that Gibbons was checked in his  
attempt to cross the Yellowstone by prob-  
ably a detachment of the same band that  
stopped Crook. General Terry at last  
accounts was in a quandary on the Little  
Missouri River, whether he went to seek  
Sitting Bull, and although he may have  
effected a junction or established communi-  
cation with Gibbons it seems extremely  
doubtful that he even now knows in what  
direction to seek the Sioux. The best for-  
tune we can hope for is that Terry shall find  
Sitting Bull and prevent his running East,  
so that by the time Crook is ready to ad-  
vance there may be a chance of co-operating  
with him. The war now looks as though it  
would be protracted, bloody and very  
costly. Ten killed and twenty wounded on  
our side against thirteen Sioux scalps is not  
an encouraging beginning.

## The Scandinavian Prince.

The second son of King Oscar of Sweden  
has arrived in Philadelphia. Three years  
ago the King, in an interview with a cor-  
respondent of the HERALD, expressed his  
warmest interest in the Centennial Exhi-  
bition, and, regretting he could not visit it  
himself, promised to send his son. This  
Prince is the second son of His Majesty and  
is in his seventeenth year. Like his father  
his profession will be the navy. The visit  
of this young Prince is an event that should  
not be passed without notice. The ruler of  
Sweden and Norway has always been a warm  
friend of our country. No foreign ruler  
has shown a deeper interest in our Exhi-  
bition than King Oscar. The display from  
his kingdom is one of the most attractive in  
the main building. Moreover, we owe to  
Sweden and Norway some of our best citi-  
zens. Wherever throughout the West the  
question of emigration is discussed the uni-  
versal opinion is that no settlers are so de-  
sirable as the Swedes and Norwegians. They  
fall into the duties of citizenship readily  
and do credit to the country of their adop-  
tion. Any honor we pay to the son of King  
Oscar is a tribute to the unbroken friend-  
ship which has always existed between  
Sweden and the United States, to the high  
rank of the King as a man and a sovereign,  
and to our Scandinavian fellow citizens, who  
will rejoice in the coming of one who may  
be said to be the representative of their  
Fatherland. We honored the Prince of  
Wales and the Grand Duke Alexis with un-  
usual ceremony. We were anxious to do the  
same with Dom Pedro, but he not waived  
aside our courtesies. Sweden is as close to  
us as Russia, England and Brazil, and now  
that a Prince of Sweden is our guest let us  
hasten to honor him, and through him the  
intelligent, brave and high-minded people  
he represents.

OUR INTERVIEWS with delegates to the St.  
Louis Convention from the Northwest are  
remarkable as showing the hard money sen-  
timent in Wisconsin, Iowa and other States  
which were supposed to sympathize with the  
Allen heresy. In Wisconsin, for instance,  
Tilden is strong because his views on the  
currency are safe. This is an element in the  
canvass that was scarcely counted upon in  
that section, and if it is to be taken as a test  
of the action of the Convention the financial  
plank will be after the pattern framed by the  
old-fashioned democracy.

WILL BLAINE GO INTO THE SENATE?—We  
are inclined to think that Mr. Blaine will  
accept the appointment of the Governor of  
Maine and go into the Senate. Many points  
would be gained by this. It would give Mr.  
Blaine a less active field of labor. It would  
enable him to lie in wait for Morton and  
Conkling, and worry them for defeating him  
at Cincinnati. It would lead to his election  
by the Legislature for the unexpired term.  
It would satisfy the republican party

throughout the country, who think Blaine is  
a kind of martyr who has been in a political  
Andersonville and has scarcely escaped. It  
would also put an end to the investigations.  
Mr. Blaine may be summoned at any time  
to appear before the bar of the House for  
gross contempt of its authority in tampering  
with a witness and taking evidence from his  
possession, and there is no knowing what  
the House might do—expel him, perhaps.  
Then these investigations and letters, and  
Heaven knows what, and ill health to crown  
all! By all means let Mr. Blaine go into the  
Senate as the successor of Mr. Morrill. It  
will solve a dozen political problems.

## The Sewing Machine Companies and the Seamstresses.

The invention of the sewing machine has  
not been an unmixed blessing to those who  
live by the needle. An engine driver is not a  
more enviable person than the driver of  
an old-time stage coach. The ma-  
chine sews at a rate that fingers  
cannot compete with. It has brought  
needlework within the things requiring  
capital. It has made the possession of a  
sewing machine a necessity to all seam-  
stresses. The tools that could be had three  
for a cent have been raised into an article  
costing sixty-five to seventy dollars, or  
representing the entire wages of from  
eight to eighteen weeks. The struggles  
necessary on the part of a poor  
girl or woman to pay this exor-  
tunate sum for an article not costing  
the manufacturers more than one-fourth the  
amount can only be faintly depicted in  
words. No description would do justice to  
the pinching process by which week after  
week, in the face of a hundred needs, the  
mite is put by to pay the installment on the  
machine which the glozing agent sold her  
on such "easy terms." So easy indeed  
are the terms that if she by sickness  
or loss of work falls in a payment he  
will have the company's men, armed with a  
replevin, come and carry off the machine,  
and refuse to return her a cent of what she  
has paid, even though, like Bridget  
Barry, she has paid fifteen dollars more  
than the cash selling price. Often and  
often this has happened without a word of  
complaint from the poor, starving creature,  
who think that there is no redress for them  
when a rich company sets its lawyer to  
work at their cases. Surely they think  
the rich company, if it has no more  
heart than a stone, would not go  
outside the law. They have paid all they  
could, and in some way—which, to be sure,  
they cannot understand the justice of—they  
are to lose what they have paid. Ah! they  
do not know how the rich company has  
counted on their poverty and their igno-  
rance. Well, as there came a man called Al-  
exander, who settled the Gordian knot by  
cutting it with the edge of the sword, there  
came, in a moment of despairing madness, a  
woman named Bridget Barry, who settled  
the sewing machine demon with the first  
paving stone that came to her hand. The  
crash of the plate glass that followed the  
flight of that paving stone has made known  
her wrongs and those of her sisters in suf-  
fering to the world.

Now, what the exposure of her sad case  
teaches is this, that the poor women who  
have entered into these contracts should not  
submit to having every penny they have  
paid withheld from them in case, by stress  
of circumstances, they should be unable to  
complete their payments. The poor women  
should not sign contracts that place them  
absolutely at the mercy of the sewing ma-  
chine companies, whose manners are pleas-  
ant until the payments cease. It should not  
be difficult to find charitable and well-in-  
formed persons to look over these contracts  
before they are signed. But there is another  
point to which Bridget Barry's case calls  
attention—namely, the huge privileges en-  
joyed by the monopoly through Congress,  
which, by extending patent rights, has  
enabled the manufacturers to prey on the  
poor. The inventors have been long ago  
amply rewarded, and no application for the  
extension of a sewing machine patent should  
be entertained. Congress has already re-  
fused to extend some important patent, and  
this practice should be rigidly followed in  
all future cases. It is time that this business  
was limited to the profits which are recog-  
nized as fair in every other business.

EUPHONY IN THE CANVASS.—Our proposi-  
tion to subscribe to a fund of a million dol-  
lars, to be given to the poet who would re-  
deem the republican canvass from the mis-  
take the Convention made, in a musical  
sense, of nominating two men like Hayes  
and Wheeler, by writing a patriotic ballad  
that would arouse the country, has excited  
the poets. T. M. D. sends us the following:—

HURRAH! for Hayes as leader,  
Well provided with a wheeler;  
And catching now is quite the rage,  
The Republic's Centennial stage  
Will safely reach the White House  
From Ohio's granite State House,  
And the victory will be won  
By the Union's favorite son.

This will do for a beginning, but at the  
same time it lacks many elements of poetry  
and song. It would be hard to adapt a  
melody to this, and some of the rhymes are  
bad. "Leader" can never rhyme to  
"Wheeler," not even in a campaign song.  
T. M. D. will have to try again before he  
earns the million dollars.

THE ENGLISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION has had a  
mild winter in the icy northern circumpolar  
regions, according to recent advices from  
North Greenland. Although no news has  
yet been received from Captain Nares, who  
commands the expedition, there is reason to  
hope that it has made satisfactory progress  
toward the Pole, and, after the mild winter,  
is now moving onward to the mysterious  
goal.

OUR YACHTING MEN were treated to a  
genuine surprise during yesterday's regatta  
in the sailing qualities developed by the  
nautical "What Is It?" from Providence,  
which showed some of our crack yachts  
the way over the course. A spirited account of  
the race is given in to-day's HERALD, which  
is a perfect pen picture of the contest from  
start to finish.

BROTHERS IN POLITICS.—Among the ear-  
liest arrivals at St. Louis, in the interest of  
Governor Tilden, was his brother, Henry A.  
Tilden. Candidates for the Presidency  
should neither have brothers nor brothers-  
in-law.

## The Appropriation Bills.

There is a great deal of buncombe in this  
deadlock between the Senate and the House  
on the appropriation bills. The pretext of  
the House to govern the country by means  
of the appropriation bills is untenable. Once  
concede that, and there will be no use of a  
Senate or a President. The argument that  
the Senate is resolved upon no course  
that will not admit of corruption is unfair  
and untrue. The Senate is quite as honest  
a body as the House, and the republicans  
who control it know as well as the democrats  
who control the House the advantage of econ-  
omy as a cry in the canvass.

The trouble about this reform question,  
this cutting down of expenses, is that  
the republicans and the democrats alike  
seek political and not national ends.  
This is not the way to reform any  
government. We need so much money to  
carry on the government, so much for the  
different branches of the service. We need  
a small army, enough to picket our frontiers  
and to keep the skeleton of a future organi-  
zation if needed. We should have a large  
staff, engineer and ordnance corps, be-  
cause in the event of war the effi-  
ciency of the volunteers will de-  
pend largely upon the manner in  
which they are organized. The artillery,  
infantry and cavalry might be reduced—the  
infantry especially. There is little use for a  
marine corps. As to the Marine Band, how-  
ever, that should be protected by an amend-  
ment to the constitution. The navy should  
be reduced. But we should have the most  
perfect torpedo system that science and  
money can obtain. Upon our torpedoes  
and the extraordinary progress science has  
made in the adaptability of electricity to  
explosive substances we must depend for  
the defence of our coasts. When our coasts  
are secure the country is secure. We have  
no missions on the high seas, no empire to  
extend over coral reefs and African jungles.  
Canada and Mexico are ripening pears.  
They will be ready to fall into our pouch  
as soon as we are ready to hold it out. As to  
the Indians, they should be transferred to  
the War Department. We spend money  
enough every year to keep every Indian  
in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. That fountain  
of corruption should be sealed. As to the  
foreign service, almost any change would be  
an advantage. One or two good, level-  
headed ministers, one in London and the  
other on the Continent, in some central  
point like Geneva, are all we need.  
Then we could have consuls or consular  
agents at the other capitals to transact any  
business we may assign to them. We have  
no such necessity for embassies as our  
friends in other nations over the sea. As to  
our home civil service, we do not see how it  
can be benefited. We pay poor salaries all  
around, and as a consequence are poorly  
served. The only reform we would suggest  
in that direction is an increase in the pay  
of the smaller officials and civil service. Strikes  
out the whole business of patronage. Pay  
a clerk what he is worth, keep him steadily  
at work, and as long as he behaves himself  
and is really needed keep him employed.  
This would be a reform worth paying some  
money to attain.

Moreover, it is idle for the majority of the  
House to talk about economy when we see it  
passing a measure so iniquitous as the bill  
for the equalization of bounties. This bill  
proposes to pay about a hundred millions of  
dollars over to claim agents and brokers who  
have bought up claims for a song. Those  
claims never rested upon a solid foundation.  
They were a fraud at the outset. The  
House, in passing them, has approved of  
the fraud. Now, if Mr. Randall and some  
of the reformers will induce the Senate to  
defeat this most iniquitous measure they  
will save the Treasury much more money  
than can possibly be squeezed out of the  
appropriation bills.

WATERLOO.—The English War Office re-  
ports thirty-two officers still living who took  
part in the battle of Waterloo. Yet this  
battle was fought sixty-one years ago.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hayes likes to fish, Mr. Grant.  
Fenton will go to the Adirondacks.  
Jay Gould will go to Long Branch.  
Babcock will remain in New England.  
Mrs. Hayes is going to do up quince.  
Longfellow will summer in Pennsylvania.  
Senator Sargent will go to Newburyport.  
Professor Seelye is not feeling very well.  
George Eliot will go to the South of France.  
Walt Whitman will summer at Camden, N. J.  
The Pelham coach will not be idle at Newport.  
Bryant will go to Massachusetts for the summer.  
Congressman Garfield will find time to visit Ohio.  
Brutus is going back to Kentucky to play croquet.  
The leader of the Turks is a harem-scurum sort of a  
man.

A freestone pedestal awaits the statue of Livingstone  
in Edinburgh.

Joachim Miller will squeeze any lady's hands at any  
watering place.

An Arizona editor says that George Eliot is a fair  
writer, considering that he is an Englishman.

A Boston paper says that George William Curtis is  
the oldest man who parts his hair in the middle.

Hayes has a light-colored blue eye, generous, soft  
and a little less than enthusiastic, though excitedly  
moist.

A veteran just from the Black Hills